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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

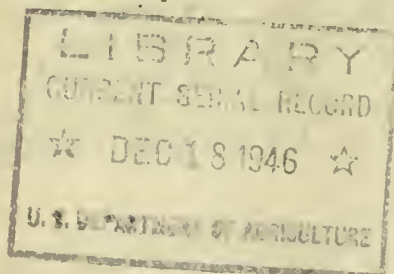


VOLUME 53

NUMBER 25

Despite a 12-Percent Rise in World Sugar Production in Prospect This Season,
World Supplies are Expected to be About 14 Percent Below Prewar (Page 374)

British Plan Offers U. K. Cotton Industry Government Financial Backing in
Replacing Outworn Spinning Machinery With Latest Equipment (Page 382)



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L A T E N E W S

In Egypt, the first official estimate of the 1946 rice harvest discloses a near-record crop of 45,420,000 bushels (1,330 million pounds milled), compared with 42,450,000 bushels (1,240 million pounds) last year, and the prewar (1937-41) average of 31,429,000 bushels (920 million pounds). On the basis of this crop estimate, a surplus of 440 million pounds of milled rice may be available for export, providing Egypt is able to obtain adequate supplies of imported grain for next year.

Bavaria's potato supply situation has reached a critical position which will have serious effects on winter feeding programs in-and-outside Bavaria. This situation has resulted from the failure of railroad authorities to provide cars for the movement of potatoes before cold weather sets in.

Danish production of principal agricultural products was larger in the first 9 months of 1946 than in the similar period of 1945. Percentage increases were as follows: Milk, 7.6; butter, 7.9; eggs, 5.1; pork, 6.2; and beef and veal, 31.7. Percentage increases in exports in the same period were as follows: Butter, 37; fresh eggs, 57; pork, 25; and beef and veal, 174. Cheese exports were many times larger than in last year. While the gains this year are larger percentagewise, the absolute figures are still far below the prewar level.

Guatemala authorized cancellation of import duties on imports of powdered, evaporated, and condensed milk effective December 19. The duty-free imports will be permitted as long as a current milk shortage continues.

The price for cacao in Ecuador during the first week in November was at a record high level of 320 sucres (\$21.28) per quintal (101.4 pounds). As a result, renewed efforts may be made to increase production, which has declined greatly since 1917.

Cottonseed distributed to farmers in Paraguay for planting the 1946-47 crop was about 25 percent higher than in last year when a crop of 59,000 bales (of 478 pounds) was harvested.

The British Government is reported to have concluded an agreement with the Sudan Government for purchase of the 1946-47 cotton crop on a basis similar to that in effect during the war. A part of the crop will be made available for export to other countries, principally India. Price schedules were not revealed.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION UP 12 PERCENT

World production of sugar, beet and cane, for the 1946-47 season is estimated at 30.0 million short tons (raw value), about 12 percent more than the 26.7 million tons produced in 1945-46 but 14 percent less than the prewar (1935-39) average of 34.7 million tons. Most of the increase this season occurred in Europe where beet-sugar production made a sharp recovery from the wartime low level, and in North America and the West Indies where conditions have been favorable for the planting and growth of the beet and cane crops. In 1946-47, as in the season just closing, it will not be possible to increase supplies of sugar for consumption to any appreciable extent by drawing on carry-over stocks, because these stocks have been reduced to minimum operating levels.

For the calendar year 1947, it is generally estimated that the world would require at current prices about 5 million tons more sugar than is in prospect if there were no rationing controls. Although there is a prospect of an increase in world production of 3.3 million tons in 1946-47 over that of the previous season, North America and western Europe (the principal sugar importing areas) are likely to have available only 1.0 million tons more, or about 10 percent, than the 10.9 million tons recommended for allocation to these areas in 1946.

The Combined Food Board and its successor, the International Emergency Food Council, recommended allocations of sugar for the calendar year 1946 providing for consumption of around 65-70 percent of prewar levels in the major countries where wartime rationing controls are maintained. The recommended allocations were based largely on the outturn of the 1945-46 sugar crop. In some sugar exporting countries and in some importing countries, particularly in Central and South America, wartime increases in purchasing power of consumers has resulted in greatly expanded consumption of sugar.

In North and Central America and the West Indies sugar production in 1946-47 is expected to total 10.8 million tons or about 1.2 million tons more than was produced in 1945-46 and 2.1 million larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average. Production of beet and cane sugar in the continental United States is indicated at 2.2 million tons, compared with 1.8 million tons in 1945-46. The increase this season is all in beet sugar. Small increases are indicated for Hawaii and Puerto Rico, but the total from the two areas combined probably will be smaller than the prewar average.

In Cuba, information relating to the acreage for harvest, growing conditions, and an early start of the campaign, indicated a production of about 5 million short tons which would be about 12 percent more than in 1945-46. In the Dominican Republic and the British West Indies production prospects are also more favorable than in the previous season.

Production of sugar in South America in 1946-47, indicated at 2.8 million tons, is about 6 percent larger than in 1945-46 and 16 percent more

SUGAR (Raw Value): Production in specified countries,
averages 1930-34, 1935-39, and annual 1943-46

Country	Average		1943	1944	1945	1946 a/
	1930-34	1935-39				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America,						
Central America, and						
West Indies (cane)						
Canada (beet)	66:	76:	76:	88:	85:	90
United States (beet) ...	1,396:	1,520:	998:	1,056:	1,278:	1,740
United States	236:	474:	498:	437:	482:	450
Hawaii	1,042:	986:	875:	821:	700:	800
Puerto Rico	894:	974:	723:	964:	910:	1,000
Virgin Islands	3:	6:	3:	4:	6:	6
Cuba	2,847:	3,168:	4,738:	3,923:	4,476:	(5,000)
Dominican Republic	439:	491:	567:	407:	506:	540
Haiti	28:	44:	64:	50:	44:	45
Guatemala	38:	38:	62:	54:	64:	65
Salvador	23:	19:	23:	20:	20:	25
Mexico	268:	364:	460:	439:	460:	490
British West Indies						
Antigua	19:	25:	18:	23:	26:	27
Barbados	90:	133:	95:	111:	127:	135
Jamaica	69:	119:	170:	170:	200:	190
St. Christopher	25:	36:	31:	32:	32:	35
Trinidad	121:	148:	83:	86:	123:	130
St. Lucia and						
St. Vincent	6:	9:	7:	8:	8:	8
French West Indies						
Guadeloupe	40:	53:	32:	31:	40:	44
Martinique	49:	62:	6:	12:	26:	25
Total	7,699:	8,745:	9,529:	8,736:	9,613:	10,845
South America (cane) ...						
Argentina	381:	482:	453:	506:	495:	600
Brazil	1,130:	1,155:	1,411:	1,322:	1,320:	1,350
British Guiana	163:	209:	155:	174:	185:	200
Dutch Guiana	21:	19:	4:	5:	5:	5
Paraguay	7:	7:	11:	11:	8:	12
Peru	441:	449:	460:	466:	475:	475
Ecuador	22:	24:	29:	26:	35:	38
Colombia	32:	46:	80:	89:	95:	95
Venezuela	23:	27:	36:	36:	40:	40
Total	2,220:	2,418:	2,639:	2,635:	2,658:	2,815

Continued

SUGAR (Raw Value): Production in specified countries,
averages 1930-34, 1935-39, annual 1943-46

Country	Average		1943	1944	1945	1946 <u>a/</u>
	1930-34	1935-39				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Europe (beet)						
United Kingdom	497:	527:	607:	510:	630:	641
Eire	37:	89:	120:	103:	116:	93
Sweden	252:	340:	279:	338:	325:	315
Denmark	173:	257:	213:	196:	211:	220
Netherlands	262:	255:	204:	100:	66:	231
Belgium	274:	259:	269:	215:	154:	220
France	1,112:	1,053:	676:	350:	508:	735
Spain <u>b/</u>	374:	209:	150:	178:	150:	240
Italy	397:	416:	329:	61:	21:	293
Switzerland	8:	12:	23:	26:	31:	27
Germany	1,838:	2,122:	2,097:	1,777: <u>c/</u>	(850): <u>c/</u>	(1,200)
Austria	192:	196:	119:	91:	(20):	(50)
Czechoslovakia	806:	721:	601:	607:	493:	672
Hungary	158:	139:	182:	216:	(8):	65
Yugoslavia	89:	95:	39:	26:	38:	75
Bulgaria	36:	24:	50: <u>c/</u>	39: <u>c/</u>	(21): <u>c/</u>	32
Rumania	113:	129:	171: <u>c/</u>	155: <u>c/</u>	(28): <u>c/</u>	35
Poland	546:	548:	(500):	(48): <u>c/</u>	208: <u>c/</u>	367
Finland	7:	13:	7:	6: <u>c/</u>	6: <u>c/</u>	6
Soviet Union <u>d/</u>	1,584:	2,887:	808:	1,270: <u>c/</u>	(1,500): <u>c/</u>	(1,750)
Turkey	41:	75:	118:	110:	110:	110
Total	8,796:	10,366:	7,562:	6,854:	1,494:	7,377
Africa (cane)						
Egypt	161:	167:	184:	190:	198:	200
Mauritius	236:	321:	345:	223:	145:	300
Union of South Africa	366:	498:	585:	614:	553:	480
Mozambique	93:	79:	65:	65:	65:	65
Reunion	64:	92:	28:	17:	25:	35
Madagascar	8:	13:	14:	13:	18:	23
British East Africa	30:	63:	71:	67:	78:	87
Angola	26:	38:	58:	58:	46:	50
Belgian Congo	5:	20:	15:	14:	14:	15
Total	989:	1,291:	1,365:	1,261:	1,142:	1,255

Continued

SUGAR (Raw Value): Production in specified countries,
averages 1930-34, 1935-39, annual 1943-46

Country	Average		1943	1944	1945	1946 <u>a/</u>
	1930-34	1935-39				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
<u>Asia</u> (cane)						
Iran (beet)	4	21	25	28	27	30
China	285	529	635	(825)	(500)	(500)
India <u>e/</u>	5,082	6,168	6,560	6,073	6,033	6,100
Formosa	889	1,202	984	550	175	75
Japan <u>f/</u>	186	234	(105)	(105)	(105)	10
Java <u>g/</u>	1,731	1,447	550	125	22	55
Philippine Islands <u>h/</u>	1,176	1,127	(150)	(75)	115	200
Indochina	59	76	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Total	9,412	10,804	9,039	7,811	7,007	7,000
<u>Oceania</u> (cane)						
Australia	667	893	587	736	717	652
Fiji	117	143	60	77	61	105
Total	784	1,036	647	813	778	757
Total cane sugar	19,635	22,655	22,087	20,060	19,786	20,817
Total beet sugar	10,265	12,005	8,684	8,050	6,906	9,232
Total cane and beet sugar	29,900	34,660	30,781	28,110	26,692	30,049

Compiled from official and trade sources where available; estimates made by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations shown in parentheses. Figures are for crop years; generally the sugar-harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere such as Argentina, Australia, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc. where the season begins in May or June of the year shown.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes a small quantity of cane sugar. c/ Data not comparable with previous years because of boundary changes. d/ Includes Latvia and Lithuania. e/ Data for India are in terms of gur, a low grade brown sugar. f/ Includes cane and beet sugar produced in Japan proper and cane sugar produced in the mandated South Sea Islands. g/ Data for Java are for the calendar years following the years shown. h/ Includes centrifugal and muscovado sugar.

than the prewar average. Most of the increase occurred in Argentina, Brazil and British Guiana. Argentina is expected to have some sugar for export in 1947 in contrast to the necessity for imports in recent years. In addition both Cuba and the Dominican Republic are expected to have larger free export

(Continued on page 388)

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS 1/UNITED STATES CORN
EXPORTS CONTINUE SMALL

Corn exports from the United States for the marketing year ended September 1946 totaled 19.9 million bushels. Though larger than the exports for the three preceeding years, they are considerably below the prewar average (1935-36 to 1939-40) of 43.6 million bushels. The export movement has been small since 1939-40, when corn exports were about at the average level.

The bulk of the 1945-46 movement took place during May-July, with more than half the seasonal total moving in June alone. A large part of the exports went to India, the occupied countries, UNRRA countries, and Canada.

In addition to the total grain exported, considerable quantities of corn products, mainly cornmeal, flour, cornstarch, hominy, and grits, entered into trade. Exports of these products, in corn equivalent, would amount to about 9 million bushels.

CORN: Exports of grain from the United States
1945-46 with comparisons

Month	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
October	1,954	512	562	440	265
November	1,786	659	780	1,000	158
December	2,569	306	462	599	535
January	5,148	197	1,014	1,196	204
February	4,945	534	1,829	1,312	392
March	2,923	187	2,081	1,891	488
April	4,660	124	1,182	1,745	90
May	5,581	208	282	3,585	a/ 2,590
June	3,576	859	1,191	2,914	a/ 12,064
July	4,590	267	422	763	a/ 2,084
August	3,427	369	134	867	a/ 940
September	2,400	585	59	298	65
Total	43,564	4,805	9,997	16,611	19,875

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Includes military shipments for civilian feeding.

1/ This section is continued on page 389.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS RISE FROM LOW LEVEL

Following the drop in United States rice exports caused by the uncertainty regarding prices and the recent maritime strike, shipments abroad have continued to rise since mid-November. Arrivals in Cuba, the principal market for United States rice, remained small in the first part of the month, but began to recover after November 18 when United States rice ceiling prices were stabilized. Ships' manifests recorded that 22 million pounds of United States rice arrived in Cuba during the last 2 weeks of November and 18 million in the first week of December. During the first part of November, United States' sales of 1946-crop rice to Cuba were at the extremely low level that has continued since the beginning of the season.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports to specified countries. August-October 1946, with comparisons a/

Country of destination	August-July				August-October	
	Average:	1944-45	1945-46	1945	1946	
	1937-38 to 1941-42:	1943-44:	b/	b/	b/	b/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	6	60	18	c/	c/	0
Soviet Union	c/	51	35	5	1	0
Sweden	7	c/	c/	c/	0	0
Greece	6	5	7	1	c/	0
Netherlands	5	0	21	c/	0	c/
Belgium	7	0	0	1	0	0
Other Europe	12	1	15	6	c/	c/
Total Europe	43	117	96	13	1	c/
Cuba	275	298	333	335	71	19
Canada	19	37	36	30	4	6
British West Indies ..	c/	11	3	10	1	1
Netherlands Indies ..	d/	0	0	60	0	0
Philippine Islands ..	1	0	0	185	0	4
China	d/	0	0	64	0	c/
Others	20	21	23	20	2	c/
Total	358	484	491	717	79	30

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

a/ Includes milled rice and rough rice in terms of milled at 65 percent.

b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds. d/ If any, included in "others."

United States exports of new-crop rice during August-October were only 30 million pounds, compared with almost 80 million during the same period in the year before. The largest shipments of any month were 14 million pounds to Cuba in September; otherwise exports to that country virtually were at a standstill during the first quarter of the current marketing year. Canada in October imported 9 million pounds of rough rice.

KOREA PRODUCES LESS RICE

The 1946 rice harvest in the American Zone of Korea is placed at 110 million bushels (3,465 million pounds milled), compared with 117 million bushels (3,685 million pounds) in 1945. The main reason for the decrease below last year is that June floods destroyed much of the newly planted acreages. Production in the American Zone before the war equalled from 70 to 75 percent of Korea's total rice crop. The prewar apparent utilization of all Korea in terms of milled rice is estimated at about 3,900 million pounds in terms of milled rice.

PHILIPPINE RICE CROP REVISED UPWARD

The latest estimate for the 1946-47 rice crop of the Philippine Islands is substantially larger than the previous forecast, according to the Philippine Department of Agriculture. The current estimate of the harvest, which takes place principally in December and January, is 100 million bushels (3.2 billion pounds milled), an increase of 30 percent over last year's crop of 77 million bushels (2.4 billion pounds). This production is only 8 percent below the average (1935-36 to 1939-40) prewar outturn and about 400 million pounds of milled rice less than prewar domestic utilization calculated at 3.6 billion pounds.

FATS AND OILS 1/

OILSEEDS EASE HUNGARY'S FATS AND OILS SHORTAGE

Although Hungary's fat and oil situation has shown some improvement, vegetable oils have been the chief source of supply during the current year. Formerly the bulk of the fat requirements of the country was obtained from hogs. Total production of the most important oilseed crops--sunflower seed, flaxseed, and soybeans--in 1946 exceeds that of last year by 60 percent and is four times greater than the 1935-39 average. The outstanding increase over the 5-year average is in the sunflower seed crop, but the flaxseed and soybean crops are considerably smaller than the prewar average.

HUNGARY: Production of specified oilseeds, 1946 with comparisons

Year	Sunflower seed	Soybeans	Flaxseed
	Short tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average -			
1935-39	30,500	100	283
1945	140,213	48	43
1946	225,641	59	40

Compiled from official sources.

1/ This section is continued on page 389.

Control of this season's vegetable oil supplies should be more effective than last year's. The stabilization of currency that occurred during harvest should induce farmers to sell through Government agencies. The government experienced some difficulties in obtaining oils from the 1945 oilseed crops because farmers did not comply with surrender regulations. In many instances seeds were processed in small plants by inefficient methods that resulted in poor oil yields.

Hungary's 1946 sunflower-seed production is estimated at 226,000 short tons, compared with 140,000 last year. It is anticipated that the entire crop, with the exception of seeding requirements, will be crushed for oil to be used for human consumption.

The soybean and flaxseed crops amounting to 59,000 and 40,000 bushels, respectively, are expected to supply a portion of the industrial oil requirements. Hungary is experiencing a great shortage of oil for industrial purposes, especially in the paint and varnish industry.

TOBACCO

MEXICO'S FLUE-CURED, BURLEY CROPS LARGER

Mexico's production of flue-cured leaf amounted to about 3.3 million pounds during the 1945-46 season, compared with 2.6 million the previous year, and with an average of 1.8 million for the seasons 1940-41 through 1944-45. Production of Burley leaf, which amounted to 2.2 million pounds in 1945-46, was about five times the average quantity harvested during the period 1940-41 through 1944-45. This recent sharp expansion in production of these classes of leaf attest to the increasing consumption in Mexico of better-quality cigarettes. Prices for flue-cured leaf from the last crop averaged about 45 cents per pound, compared with 36 cents for the 1944-45 crop. Burley prices for the 1945-46 crop are not yet available, but in 1944-45 they averaged about 27 cents.

Consumption of tobacco in Mexico has been at record levels in recent years. During the period July 1945-June 1946, about 55 million pounds of leaf were used in the manufacture of tax-paid products. The average consumption of leaf for the 5 years 1939-40 through 1943-44 was only 43 million pounds. Most of the leaf is used in the preparation of cigarettes. In addition, about 1 million pounds of leaf are used in untaxed products.

The bulk of cigarettes are low-priced, composed chiefly of domestic types of light and dark leaf. Most of the domestic flue-cured and Burley is utilized in the output of better quality cigarettes, consumed in the larger towns and cities. Cigars are next in importance, and small amounts of leaf are used in the manufacture of smoking tobacco. Increased domestic production of leaf has enabled manufacturers to meet the larger tobacco requirements of Mexico's consumers.

Imports supply but a small percentage of Mexico's tobacco needs. During the period July 1945-June 1946, they totaled 1,840,000 pounds, largely United States flue-cured and Burley. Small amounts of cigar wrapper are also imported. For the 5 years 1939-40 through 1943-44, leaf imports into Mexico averaged only 450,000 pounds. Imports of products in 1945-46 amounted to 316,000 pounds, chiefly cigarettes from the United States.

AUSTRALIA'S TOBACCO CROP SMALL; IMPORTS INCREASE

Revised figures place Australia's 1945-46 tobacco crop at only 2.2 million pounds (redried weight) from 4,233 acres. This compares with 3.1 million pounds from 4,774 acres in 1944-45 and with the 5-year (1939-40 through 1943-44) average of 5.5 million pounds from 7,983 acres. Most of the 1945-46 crop is reported to have been of good quality, although in certain areas diseases caused some damage and reduced yields. Prices for this year's crop are reported to have averaged about 33 cents per pound, compared with 32 cents for the previous season. Locally-produced leaf supplies but a small percentage of Australia's tobacco requirements.

Imports of leaf during the first half of 1946 totaled 12.2 million pounds, compared with 7.6 million for a similar period a year ago. About 99 percent of the imports during the January-June 1946 period were from the United States. Most of the remainder was Cuban cigar leaf. Imports of cigarettes and cigars amounted to only 26,000 pounds and 185 pounds, respectively. The United Kingdom and the United States supplied most of the imported products.

Government control of rationing tobacco products ended in Australia on March 31, 1946. Voluntary rationing, however, is being continued by manufacturers and retailers. In August and September of this year, the amount of products delivered to retailers was 90 percent of their average monthly purchases during the year ended September 30, 1940. Supplies of products are expected to improve gradually, and probably will be plentiful sometime in 1947.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

BRITISH TO MODERNIZE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The British Government's first program for modernization of the cotton textile industry of the United Kingdom was announced by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, on December 3. The program has been developed largely on the basis of recommendations published earlier in the year by a special Board of Trade Working Party after an extended study of basic conditions in the industry.

Under certain conditions, the Government would reimburse cotton spinners to the extent of 25 percent of the cost of replacing obsolete spinning-

mill machinery with modern equipment. From the industry's viewpoint the plan is entirely optional, and if accepted, spinners would be allowed to work out the modernization of their respective mills in their own way. In order, however, to encourage the consolidation of small units into larger enterprises, one of the primary recommendations of the Working Party, the Government's grants are to be limited to groups of mills now in existence or yet to be formed containing probably half a million spindles or more. Orders for new machinery would be required to be placed within 2 years, with installation completed within the next 5 years.

The Government's policy aims to bring the industry to a level of efficiency at which it can again compete successfully in the world's textile export market. In the view of the Government it is essential to the economic welfare of the nation that Britain develop a postwar export trade 75 percent greater than that of the late prewar years, and the textile industry is evidently expected to contribute substantially to this improvement.

Prior to World War I, cotton textiles were by a wide margin the leading item in Britain's then flourishing export trade, but the industry's history over the 25 years from 1914 to the beginning of World War II was one of almost uninterrupted curtailment. In 1939 nearly half the mills then operating were closed and workers transferred to more essential war activities. Requirements of the armed forces and civilian population left very little textile surplus for export and what trade remained was largely given up for the duration of the war.

Although the recovery of production has not yet been very great, the easing of the needs of the armed forces and continued strict rationing of British civilian consumers have made possible a worthwhile revival of textile exports. Progress might have been considerably more rapid except for inability of the mills to recruit needed personnel. Against some 370,000 men and women employed in the spinning, doubling and weaving sections of the cotton trade in 1937, the present employment is put at about 245,000. This represents a net gain of only about 20,000 workers since January 1, 1946.

The view is taken that the recruitment of prewar numbers will not be possible for some years and that the revival of the industry must be predicated upon a smaller force of employees with a much larger output per person to be accomplished through improved mechanization and plant organization. The Government's modernization plan is intended not only to bring about such a development, but to permit higher rates of compensation to employees. The institution of double-shift operation in place of the traditional single-shift is a feature of the plan.

Actual realization of the Government's program, it is pointed out, will depend not only upon its acceptance by the owners of the larger groups of mills, but also upon the agreement of operatives' groups to the new working conditions which would result. The success of the plan would likely have an important effect upon the volume of imports and of raw cotton consumption in the United Kingdom in future years.

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES
ON FOREIGN MARKETSCOTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date: 1946	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in: foreign currency	Equivalent U. S. cents per pound
Alexandria	:	:Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good	:12-5:	99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 44.50:	37.11
Giza 7, Good	:12-5:	99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 44.00:	36.70
Karnak, Good	:12-5:	99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 44.00:	36.70
Bombay	:	:Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine	:12-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 456.00:	17.54
Broach, Fine	:12-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 554.00:	21.31
Sind American, Fine	:12-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 596.00:	22.92
Punjab " , 289-F, Fine	:12-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 636.00:	24.46
Kampala, East African	:12-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 850.00:	32.69
Buenos Aires	:	:Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B	:12-7:	2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 2110.00:	28.50
Lima	:	:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5	:12-7:	101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 160.00:	24.27
Pima, Type 5	:12-7:	101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 185.00:	28.07
Recife	:	:Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5	:12-6:	33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	120.00:	19.61
Sertao, Type 5	:12-6:	33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	125.00:	20.43
Sao Paulo	:	:Arroba	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5	:12-6:	33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	150.50:	24.60
Torreon	:	:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16"	:12-6:	101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 146.25:	29.68

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTSMEXICAN VEGETABLE
PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

Despite the fact that plantings in some regions are reported to be somewhat less than in the preceding season, the present outlook for the Mexican vegetable industry appears to be favorable. Successive plantings will depend primarily upon the demand for Mexican vegetables in the United States and Canada, market prices at the beginning of the season, and weather conditions in the growing districts.

ARGENTINE FRUIT CROP
SUFFERS FROST DAMAGE

Argentina's prospective fruit crop has suffered considerable frost damage. The first summer fruit estimate for Argentina places the 1947

fruit crop at 655,000 tons, 16 percent below the 1946 crop of 778,000 tons, Apples are estimated at 4,846,000 bushels, as compared with 7,482,000 in the preceding year and the 5-year (1940-44) average of 4,324,000 bushels. This is the smallest crop since 1942 when 3,904,000 bushels were produced. Pears are estimated at 3,933,000 bushels, 26 percent below the crop of 5,335,000 bushels produced in 1946, but about 500,000 bushels above the 5-year (1940-44) average. Peaches are placed at 7,142,000 bushels, about 10 percent less than the record crop produced in 1946 and the second largest crop on record.

ARGENTINA: Fruit production
1947 with comparisons

	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Grapes
	1,000	1,000	1,000	short
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>tons</u>
Average -				
1940-44	4,324	3,427	a/ 4,553	250,000
1945	7,771	4,564	5,906	173,392
1946	7,482	5,335	7,987	214,618
1947	4,846	3,933	7,142	209,437

a/ Four-year average.

Compiled from official sources.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CITRUS
CROP AT RECORD LOW

The Union of South Africa's 1946 citrus crop is expected to be the smallest on record, largely because of spring droughts. The 1946 production is now estimated at 4,447,000 boxes, or 22 percent less than the 1945 production of 5,679,000 boxes, and 35 percent below the 5-year (1940-44) average of 6,874,000 boxes.

Of the total citrus crop, 86 percent or 3,825,000 boxes are oranges, about 1 million less than were produced in the previous year. The grapefruit crop is estimated at 534,000 boxes as compared with 682,000 in last year and 825,000 for the 5-year (1940-44) average. Lemons, which make up the balance of the crop, are estimated at 88,000 boxes about one-half the previous year's production. Prospects are good for the coming crop (1947). New groves are being established but are merely taking the place of abandoned groves so that there appears to be little expansion of the industry.

SOUTH AFRICA: Citrus fruit production,
1946 with comparisons

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Average - 1940-44	5,843	825	206	6,874
1944	6,860	968	242	8,070
1945	4,827	682	170	5,679
1946	3,825	534	88	4,447

Compiled from official sources.

GREEK CITRUS CROP
NEAR 1945 LEVEL

Prospects for the 1946 citrus crop in Greece were reduced by unfavorable weather in late summer, but total production is expected to be approximately equivalent to the crop of the previous year. Most of the crop will be consumed domestically with large quantities being utilized in localities where produced.

Oranges and mandarins are estimated at 1,543,000 boxes, 4 percent below the 1945-46 crop of 1,606,000 boxes, but 10 percent above the 5-year (1934-38) average of 1,408,000 boxes. Lemons are placed at 406,000 boxes, 24 percent above the 1945-46 crop of 328,000 boxes, and 19 percent above the 5-year (1934-38) average of 340,000 boxes. The citron crop, estimated at 550,000 pounds, has been harvested and is now being preserved. This is 67 percent above the 1945 crop of 330,000 pounds and is about one-fourth of the prewar production. Scarcity of packaging materials and inadequate transportation are causing concern.

MISCELLANEOUSINDIA'S PEPPER CROP
SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

India's pepper crop is expected to be slightly larger this season, and fourth quarter exports for 1946 earmarked for the United States are considerably higher than in the similar period last year. Preliminary trade estimates place the 1946-47 crop at 36.2 million pounds, compared with 33.8 million pounds for the 1945-46 season, according to a report from the American Consulate at Madras.

In India at the end of October, pepper prices were \$30.90 per 110 pounds for Alleppey pepper and \$31.50 for Tellicherry, f.o.b. Cochin port. These prices are considerably higher than July 1 prices of \$26.85 for Alleppey and \$27.30 for Tellicherry. September 30 Stocks were estimated at 4.9 million pounds of Alleppey pepper and 11.2 million pounds of Tellicherry.

During the first 9 months of 1946, 10.4 million pounds of pepper were exported from India, of which the United States received only 672,000 pounds. On September 25, however, the Government of India released 5.9 million pounds of pepper to the trade for export during the last quarter of 1946. Of this amount, 4.4 million pounds are earmarked for the United States.

India's pepper imports normally exceed exports, but with higher prices on the world market shipments abroad have increased in recent years. Ordinarily the Netherlands Indies is the principal supplier, accounting for 85 to 90 percent of the world's pepper in prewar. Annual world export of pepper

during 1934-38 was 140 million pounds, with annual consumption in the United States alone placed at 30 million pounds.

INDIA: Exports of unground pepper by destination,
January-September 1946

Destination	January-September 1946
	<u>Pounds</u>
Canada	560,000
United States	672,000
United Kingdom	4,831,680
U.S.S.R.	1,848,000
Other Europe.....	1,359,680
Asia	197,120
Africa	906,864
Total	10,375,344

Compiled from official Sources

DOMINICAN COFFEE CROP
LARGER THAN IN 1945-46

The Dominican Republic's 1946-47 coffee crop is officially forecast at 325,000 bags of 132 pounds each, compared with 255,000 bags in 1945-46 and the 5-year (1940-45) average of 330,000 bags. Harvesting of the current crop started in September and probably will continue until April.

Dominican growers have been receiving \$17.50-\$18.00 for 110 pounds of washed coffee, compared with \$11 a year ago. The Commission for the Defense of Coffee and Cacao estimates that costs of \$6.82 per 100 pounds of coffee are incurred from the time the coffee is purchased from the grower until it is placed on board ship at a Dominican port. Taxes of various sorts account for \$2.16 of the \$6.82; transportation charges for \$1.50; and cleaning, bagging, dockage, etc., for the remainder.

Exports of green Dominican coffee during the first 9 months of 1946 amounted to 111,000 bags of which the United States took approximately 67 percent, other American countries 11 percent, and European countries 22 percent. During the corresponding period of 1945, 232,000 bags of green coffee were exported, all of which were taken by the United States and the other American countries with the exception of 845 bags shipped to Spanish Morocco. In addition to green coffee, 8.6 million pounds of roasted coffee were exported during the first 9 months of 1946, compared with 485,000 pounds during the same period in 1945. Puerto Rico takes most of the roasted coffee.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION
UP 12 PERCENT

(Continued from page 377)

quantities of sugar available for South and Central American markets. With the export surplus expected to be produced in Peru, supplies should be more than sufficient for the area as a whole.

For Europe as a whole sugar production in 1946-47 is estimated at 7.4 million tons, compared with the wartime low of 5.5 million tons in 1945-46 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 10.4 million tons. With the exception of Spain's small production of cane sugar all of the output in this area is beet sugar. There was a marked recovery in production this season in the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Poland from the unusually low levels of last season. Production in United States, France, Belgium, the Soviet Union and some of the Balkan countries also shows further improvement. Excluding the United Kingdom, the small 1945 output in Europe resulted in net imports totaling about 700,000 tons in the calendar year 1946, but the improved production prospect this season may reduce somewhat this requirement in 1947. For the United Kingdom the net import requirement in 1946 totaled about 1.5 million tons.

The output of sugar in Africa in 1946-47 is estimated at 1.3 million tons, or about 12 percent more than in 1945-46. A substantial increase in Mauritius was partially offset by a sizable decrease in the Union of South Africa.

In Asia sugar production estimated at 7 million tons in 1946-47 is about the same as in the previous season but 3.8 million tons less than the 5-year 1935-39 average. Production in India and China is about equal to the prewar output, but there has been very little recovery so far in the important exporting areas of Formosa, the Philippines and Java, where production was practically eliminated in the course of the war. These three areas are not expected to produce sufficient sugar this season to meet local requirements. Because of the political distribution in Java, no definite information is available as to the extent of stocks available there. If sizable stocks should become available in 1947, they would be useful in meeting the deficit occurring in the Middle-Eastern and Far-Eastern countries, which were formerly good markets for Javanese sugar.

No improvement in the production prospect in Oceania is indicated for 1946-47. An increase in production in the Fiji Islands was about off-set by a reduction in Australia.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Gustave Burmeister, R. J. Manovill, and F. S. Straus.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS (Con't)**BOLIVIA TO USE QUINUA
FLOUR FOR BREAD**

Bolivia plans to use native grown quinoa grain admixed with wheat for bread, according to recent reports. As the country is now almost entirely dependent on wheat imports for its bread requirements, successful use of quinoa would reduce the country's import needs and, by opening new market outlets, is expected to stimulate planting of this grain.

Although widely used as food by the Indians, no commercial use has been made of the grain because of its unpalatable bitter flavor. Now, however, a new process for removing the bitter outer covering of the grain has been reported, and a processing plant for cleaning and milling the grain is being constructed on the outskirts of La Paz. Plans call for using 20 percent quinoa flour and 80 percent wheat flour. The resulting product is said to be more nutritious than one made wholly of wheat. Spaghetti and noodles, as well as bread, are to be made of the new flour.

Production of quinoa has decreased in recent years, principally because of the low prevailing prices. The hardy grain can be grown in most parts of the country and requires little soil preparation or cultivation.

FATS AND OILS (Con't)**PHILIPPINE COPRA
PACT CANCELLED**

The United States Government has agreed to the immediate cancellation of the Philippine copra agreement (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 19, 1946, p. 93), as requested by the Philippine Government, following decontrol of fats and oils in this country, according to an announcement on December 6. Under the terms of the agreement, which was signed early in August, the Department of Agriculture designated purchasers of Philippine copra in accordance with allocations approved by the International Emergency Food Council. With the termination of the agreement the Philippine Government assumes responsibility for distribution of copra according to IEFC allocations.

The rehabilitation of the copra industry in the Philippines within 18 months after the islands were liberated has been an outstanding accomplishment. Copra production has been brought up from almost nothing to a level very close to prewar output.

November clearances of copra exceeded 90,000 short tons bringing shipments for the first 11 months of the year to more than 560,000 short tons; about two-thirds of the November shipments were consigned to the United States.